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# Vietnam Report

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## VIETNAM REPORT

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL DISCUSSES BUILDING STRONG ARMED FORCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Build a Strong Armed Force and Solidify National Defense"]

[Text] The movement to manifest the good qualities and increase the combat strength of the People's Armed Forces that was launched by the Secretariat in 1979 and 1980 has achieved important results. The combat capabilities of our armed forces have been strengthened. Leadership and command organization has been solidified. The combat will power, discipline and military capabilities of the cadres and soldiers have been increased. Internal solidarity, military-civilian solidarity and international solidarity have become tighter and tighter. There has been continual progress concerning material, spiritual and cultural life. Many model progressive collectives that are strong in all respects have appeared.

Our country is in a situation in which, while there is [now] peace, war may break out. Even though they were defeated in their two recent wars of aggression, the Chinese reactionaries have not abandoned their expansionist and hegemonistic plots against the three Indochinese countries and the Southeast Asian zone. They have formed a conspiracy with the imperialists, particularly the United States and Japan, and, at the same time, they have assembled the reactionary powers in the Asean countries in an attempt to carry out these plots and destroy the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. This situation requires that the entire party, all the people and the entire army build the country, prepare for combat and defeat every act of aggression of the enemy. Thus, the movement to manifest the good qualities and increase the combat strength of the People's Armed Forces will continue in 1981 and 1982.

The movement has new requirements that are aimed at: Enabling our People's Armed Forces to have strong will power, a lofty spirit of responsibility, strict discipline and good solidarity; constantly improving the concept of mastery and increasing mastery over the weapons, equipment, vehicles, machines, materials, fuel and the

other technical and material bases; improving leadership standards and capabilities and command and management organization and building strong primary units; having good military-civilian and international solidarity; and organizing the material, spiritual and cultural lives of the soldiers in a satisfactory way. Manifesting the good qualities and the heroic traditions is always one of the most important tasks in educating the army. Coming from the people, fighting for the people, overcoming every difficulty, completing every task and defeating every enemy, our People's Armed Forces have manifested the wonderful qualities of revolutionary soldiers and of Grandfather Ho troops. The more violent and fierce the revolutionary struggle has become, the brighter these wonderful qualities have become and they have become an invincible power. In the next 2 years, because of the requirements of the situation, each cadre and soldier and the entire army must make great strides concerning politics, cultural and technical standards, organization and command capabilities and master the weapons, equipment, vehicles, machines and other material and technical bases that are being strengthened. In all these spheres, we must never become self-satisfied but instead continually make an effort to look after, improve and build strong People's Armed Forces that have great combat strength. The entire party, all the people and the entire army must participate in this widespread movement that will continue during the next 2 years. The party organizations, administrative echelons and people's mass organizations, especially the Youth Union, must, under the leadership of the party, regularly give attention to and satisfactorily carry out the following major tasks and contribute to increasing the combat strength of the army: They must build combat villages and hamlets, solidify the militia and self-defense forces, provide education concerning national defense and military obligations, recruit troops, train, prepare for combat, carry out the rear area policies and coordinate economic and national defense matters.

The entire army must have one will. The army and the people must have one will. This will form a great integrated strength in order to build the country, solidify national defense and strongly defend our socialist fatherland.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### HO CHI MINH CITY PRECINCT, SUBWARDS FULFILL RECRUITING GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "Ho Chi Minh City Learns Good Lessons During Troop Recruitment"]

[Text] Leading Ho Chi Minh City in the 1980 recruiting activities, the people in Precinct 3 have actively sent their children to fight to defend our socialist fatherland. Subward 1 has encountered many difficulties concerning living conditions but the people have discussed things and helped each other so that the recruits could set out with their minds at ease. Subward 22, where most of the people are Catholics, has also mobilized youths to enlist in excess of the norms. But the most striking thing is that Subward 10, which in 1979 exceeded the norm for delivering recruits for induction by 71 percent, exceeded the norm by 83 percent in 1980.

#### Real Mastery

Precinct 3 has resolutely carried out the policy of publicly notifying each citizen about the following four things: 1. Recruiting policies and deferrment circumstances, grain supply policies for the families of military personnel; 2. Lists of youths old enough to fulfill their military obligation, people who have been drafted and people who have been deferred; 3. Lists of families with children who are fulfilling their military obligation that in previous years were issued military family certificates and notices of the work and combat achievements of these people; 4. Lists of families with children who have deserted, who have received a draft notice but have not gone or who have avoided fulfilling their military obligation.

The people welcomed this policy and it solidified their trust in the primary level authorities. The people have zealously participated in discussions and considered each specific case in the neighborhood teams and in the youth, women's and elders' organizations in a correct, fair, reasonable and sympathetic way. The youths recruited to fulfill their obligation to defend the fatherland have been sent by the party, the primary level authorities and the people in conjunction with the neighborhood teams and the local mass

organizations. Each time people have been sent, intimate and simple, but dignified, meetings have been organized so that the draftees leave with enthusiasm and pride.

#### Thoroughness and Good Results

During the recruiting period, Subward 10 maintained the number of youths of draft age; subward units classified the files and served as the staff for the party committee echelons in implementing the policies concerned. The youth, women's and elders' organizations organized profound discussions on the country's situation and on the policies and positions related to recruiting, especially work in the neighborhood teams.

In Subward 10 there are 75 households divided into 12 zones; each zone has established a work team that is headed by a member of the Draft Council. The people have held democratic discussions, satisfactorily handled many difficult cases and carried on recruiting well.

Nguyen Minh Hai, who lives in Zone 5, was drafted but his father did not want him to go since his family was experiencing economic difficulties, particularly concerning grain. The subward helped Hai's older sister to obtain work at the Federated Motorcycle-Bicycle Enterprise and proposed that grain be provided for the two younger children. On the evening when Hai was to be inducted, his father took his son to participate in the subward ceremonies. One mother in Zone 4 whose son had deserted reported this to the primary level authorities and took her son back to his unit.

The subward has organized meetings to discuss the obligation to defend the fatherland; the discussions have been held among the revolutionary families that have many children in the army and the families with children who have deserted. After the meetings, many of the families have brought their children to meet with the subward unit. The families of soldiers, wounded soldiers and war dead have been looked after; the people have built houses to help the poor families and the families of war dead. Families have raised laying hens and given them to the families of war dead and wounded soldiers on major holidays or on Tet. The 24 June Carpenters' cooperative held a ceremony to donate money to the families with children who have enlisted. More than 40 people in the families that are experiencing difficulties have been given jobs. The Vanguard Teenagers Unit has looked after and helped the families of the wounded soldiers, war dead and servicemen.

In Subward 10 last year, 20 youths voluntarily enlisted.



The neighborhood team has carried out all its responsibilities in sending enough people to fight, from the moment it received the draft regulations until it delivered the recruits for induction.

The head of the neighborhood team stated that "better results have been achieved mainly because the primary base has given careful attention to things."

Concerning 1980 military recruiting, Ho Chi Minh City made the observation that "the places that have regularly carried out the recruiting, mobilization and education tasks well and organized and implemented things carefully have delivered recruits for induction quickly, quality has been good and they have fulfilled and exceeded the norms." This observation is accurate for Precinct 3 and is even more accurate for Subward 10.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BLATANT THEFT OF TIMBER, BAMBOO ON RIVERS DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Nguyen Tuan, Ha Son Binh Province:

"Protect Forest Products On the Rivers"]

[Text] Every year, the forestry sector obtains rather large amounts of timber, bamboo and rattan from the mountain areas in order to transport it to the plains by river. Ha Tuyen timber, Hoa Binh bamboo, Doan Hung bamboo and so on are valuable types of materials. The commerce sector has accepted most of these goods in order to distribute them to the agencies and military units and to the people to build sheds, pens and houses. The Hanoi, Haiphong and Ha Nam Ninh forestry corporations have transported tens of thousands of tons of such materials to the plains each year. Much timber and bamboo sent by river has been safeguarded well from the time it was obtained in the forests to the time when it reached the places receiving it. The people in the villages along the rivers have not greedily stolen the bamboo and the seamen on the rafts have managed the lumber and bamboo closely. During the rainy season, the men tighten down things securely.

But a number of localities have not protected the goods well and this has allowed many bad people to steal the timber and bamboo. There are even places [where people] have openly gone out to meet the rafts in the middle of the river in order to steal thousands of logs. Recently, in Tu Liem District in Hanoi, on 3 consecutive days (11, 12 and 13 December 1980), a number of forest products belonging to Ha Son Binh Province were stolen while passing the Lien Mac (Chem) sluice gate. Many people on the banks rushed out, jumped on the raft and stole the bamboo and firewood. The workers going to the raft were warned and had rocks thrown at them. A number of seamen on dredgers also jumped on and stole bamboo. The rafts that pass the Dien Bridge on their way to Ha Dong are frequently robbed by bad people.

It is proposed that the public security sector and the people's committees in the villages along the rivers strengthen education

[to better educate] the people about protecting state property. The Tu Liem District People's Committee, Tuy Phong Village and the dredger corporation at the Chem sluice gate must inspect things and have disciplinary measures for those people who steal forest products.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ISSUING PARTY MEMBER CARDS, SOLIDIFYING PARTY BASES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Continue to Issue Party Member Cards In Close Coordination with Solidifying the Party Bases"]

[Text] The Organization Department of the Party Central Committee recently held a conference to summarize the issuing of party member cards in 1980; the aim was to gain experience in order to be able to carry out this task well in 1981. Representatives from the provincial and municipal party organization departments throughout the country attended the conference.

In 1980, almost 17,400 party chapters and party organizations, which accounted for 49 percent of all the primary party organizations in the country, issued party member cards. More than 700,000 party members, which is 44 percent of the total number of party members and which is 87 percent of the party members in the primary level organizations that organized things to issue cards, were determined to have adequate qualifications in order to receive a party member card. Eleven percent of the party members did not have adequate qualifications and had to receive further education and appraisals. A total of 1.33 percent, as compared with the number of party members in the primary bases that issued cards, did not have adequate qualifications and were expelled from the party.

The issuance of party cards last year had a profound educational, political and ideological effect and began to satisfy the requirements of issuing party member cards and the urgent requirements of party building -- improving the quality of the party members, expelling unqualified people from the party, solidifying the party bases and promoting the implementation of the political tasks at the bases.

The campaigns to issue party member cards have been guided closely and carried on strictly. Many localities have learned good lessons in solidifying the bases, appraising and classifying party members and satisfactorily coordinating criticism and self-criticism, the observations of the party committee echelons and the ideas

contributed by the masses; the concept of self-consciousness of the party members, the spirit of struggle to build of the party chapters and so on have begun to promote the criticism and self-criticism struggle in the party; the concept of organization and discipline and the spirit of revolutionary struggle have been strengthened and manifested in production and work and in carrying out the policies and regulations of the party and state; and the responsibility of the party committee echelons, party chapter bases and party organizations for educating and managing the party members has been increased.

Along with the results that were achieved, the issuing of party member cards last year still had a number of weaknesses. There were limitations in solidifying the bases, revamping the party committee echelons and purifying party ranks. At each place and at all times there were manifestations of inadequate understanding and nonunified use of the guidelines, standards and policies in determining the qualifications of the party members and dealing with unqualified party members. The work of examining and determining party member qualifications and handling the cases of unqualified party members was done slowly and was not concluded. Manifestations of doing as little as possible and of saving face in criticism and self-criticism has gradually led to a lowering of party member standards. In a number of places, mobilization of the masses to contribute ideas and participate in determining party member qualifications has been done in an administrative and formalistic way and practical results have not been achieved.

The conference determined the tasks that must be done in 1981 with the aim of concentrating on satisfactorily guiding the the issuance of party member cards in connection with solidifying the party chapters and party organizations, which is regarded as an important measure for solidifying the party, educating the party members, purifying the party ranks, promoting the implementation of the immediate tasks, ensuring quality in issuing party member cards and completing the issuance of party member cards by the end of 1981.

The conference emphasized a number of requirements that must be satisfied and a number of good lessons that must be applied during the coming campaign to issue party member cards. The basic requirements concerning party member qualifications must be grasped, the regulations of the Party Central Committee must be carried out in examining and determining party member qualifications and in mobilizing the masses to contribute ideas and participate in examining party member qualifications and so on with the aim of satisfying the requirements of improving the quality of the party members and expelling unqualified people from the party. The reasons why the bases are weak must be carefully examined, there must be

measures to solidify things in all respects and, in particular, the ranks of core cadres must be solidified. The party committee echelons must be revamped, issuing party member cards must be tied to carrying out the central tasks of each period at each base and conditions must be created so that the bases can satisfactorily carry out the new positions and policies of the party and government in production, transformation, management, distribution and circulation.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PAST ACHIEVEMENTS, FUTURE POSSIBILITIES IN KIEN GIANG DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Pham Van Kiet, a Member of the Party Central Committee and the Secretary of the Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee: "Kien Giang Moves Into 1981"]

[Text] The year 1980 was the year that the party organizations and people of Kien Giang Province scored many encouraging achievements, fulfilled and exceeded the major planned norms and created favorable conditions for expansion in 1981 to proceed more steadily and faster. Spring 1981 in Kien Giang will be a victorious spring. It will be a spring of new and wonderful hope and, even though there are still many serious difficulties, the forward tendency is clear.

As for the province's No 1 task, agricultural production, in 1980 many large norms were fulfilled. The 1979 gross grain yield was approximately 450,000 tons and in 1980 it was approximately 600,000 tons; this exceeded the planned norm by more than 100,000 tons. It was a year in which there was a good grain harvest. Besides the favorable weather and the effect of the policies of the state, in accord with the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 26th Plenum of the Polit Bureau on distribution and circulation, the revolutionary-offensive spirit, the spirit of self-reliance and of overcoming the difficulties and shortcomings, the feeling [of love] for the entire country and of being united with the entire country and the continually closer and more appropriate guidance of the party, authorities and people in the province played a notable part. The plowing was done quickly and on schedule and [the soil] dried and crumbled well. A larger area was plowed than in 1979. The tractor sector made many advances. There were not many more tractors than in 1979 but an area 1-1/2 times that [of 1979] was plowed. Tractor mobilization doubled, fuel expenses declined, the lives of the tractor operators improved and more and more models and new factors appeared. Most striking of all was Gieng Rieng District; it was the

leading tractor station in the province (it was highest in the province with an average productivity of 303 standard hectares per tractor) and some of its tractor units had the highest average productivity per tractor in the province. For example, Unit 5 had an average productivity of 300 hectares per tractor. Of the 49 tractors of the station, six had a productivity of 500 to 600 hectares or more. Many drivers had a high productivity; for example, Vo Van Than of the Giong Rieng station had a productivity of 606 hectares per tractor, Danh Xuan Dat of the Go Quao station reached 572 hectares per tractor. Many tractor companies made many advances, they had high productivity, they plowed a large area and they provided support in accord with the guidance of the agricultural sector. Most striking was the Thanh Dong A Village tractor company in Tan Hiep District, which plowed 667 standard hectares per tractor.

Building water conservancy projects, changing varieties, doing things on schedule and so on represented new efforts and new advances. The summer-autumn season had a larger area and the gross yield was larger than in 1979. Production and zoning guidelines, guidelines for allocating crops and animals and technical measures for each arable land zone were stipulated and clearer and more basic guidance was provided and this helped 1980 be a successful year, which is a very basic condition for further development in the coming years.

The entire province purchased 104,500 tons of rice, virtually fulfilling the state norm. This was triple the amount purchased in 1979. Many districts and villages such as the cities of Tan Hiep, Hon Dat and so on fulfilled and exceeded the planned norms. Many model peasants made very good contributions concerning paying taxes and debts and selling surplus rice to the state. Many cadres and party members resolutely overcame the difficulties and carried out these tasks throughout the year with a spirit of contributing as much grain as possible from their locality to the country.

While in previous years guiding the transformation of agriculture achieved great results and created a movement, 1980 was the year in which the production companies and cooperatives were solidified and made more secure and stable; many good production companies were established. Not only was production carried on well but living conditions were organized, grain was contributed in a satisfactory manner and a new model in the rural areas concerning new socialist production relationships was created. The new thing this year was that the production companies were expanded to all the districts where none had existed the year before. While Giong Rieng was the leading district in the province concerning the number of companies (397 companies with 53 percent of the families and 66 percent of the farming area in the district), resolute guidance and the resolve of to overcome the difficulties, in which Ngoc Chuc Village was the guiding village with much experience and the village that did the best job in the province in transforming agriculture, Go Quao District

was a new factor that had just appeared. Although the figures were low, wherever things were done, they were done steadily and there were suitable work methods; in this, Vinh Phuoc was the first village and it contributed much experience concerning work methods that had great significance for the entire province. In the entire province there was one agricultural cooperative and 450 production companies, which accounted for 9 percent of the farming area and 10 percent of the peasant families in the province.

The Binh Son State Pineapple Farm has continued to expand in a more satisfactory way; it has brought greater economic results and management has become more routine. The state rice production farm in the province has just begun construction; it has made a great effort and it is expanding well and creating new conditions for quickly expanding this form in the coming years.

Concerning living conditions, while some elements are still filled with serious difficulties, particularly for those who live on the wages they earn (cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers), [the lives] of most peasants have continued to stabilize and improve after 2 years of good harvests. A number of aspects have improved and many party organizations and primary level authorities have given more and more attention to the living conditions of the people. Some districts such as Vinh Thuan have made a great effort to provide drinking water for the people (at the district congress of party organization delegates it was decided to drill 42 water wells within 2 years but this has been completed after just 1 year). A number of sectors and mass organizations have made a great effort to overcome the difficulties and support the lives of the people better than in previous years.

Concerning national security, many new efforts have been made. Political security has continually been solidified and strengthened in the face of the various destructive plots of the reactionaries. For 2 consecutive years, the province has exceeded the recruiting norms. In 1979, it exceeded the norms by 50 percent.

In 1980, it exceeded the norms by 9 percent. In this movement, many new factors have appeared. Many villages, subwards and hamlets have continually exceeded the norms quickly; some villages such as Dong Hung Village in An Bien District exceeded the norms during the first few days of the recruiting campaign. In 1980, many districts and cities such as An Bien District, the cities, Chau Thanh District, Vinh Thuan District, Giong Rieng District and Tan Hiep District fulfilled and exceeded the norms. The cities and Vhau Thanh District exceeded the norms for 2 consecutive years and good examples of determination, appropriate ways of doing things, many creative experiences, the role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Youth Federation and so on can be cited.



Mass movement and front activities have been stepped up based on the momentum generated in previous years. The mass organizations have continually expanded in size and they have become more solidified, they have been revamped and their quality has improved. The mass organizations are making a new effort to stay closer to and better support the political, economic and national defense security tasks. Many mass organizations have concluded a congress of delegates at the primary, district and provincial echelons. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, with the role of a rear unit and of the capable hands of the party, has continually increased in size and quality. It has increased its role and improved its nature, made many significant contributions to the general successes in the province and in production and recruiting and, in particular, it has implemented an all-Union movement to participate in party building and educated, trained and selected several thousand outstanding youth union members to become party members. (Of the more than 800 party members recruited in 1980, more than 80 percent were Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members.) The people of all classes, nationalities and religions have continually united in the Fatherland Front, participated more and more in the revolutionary movements and contributed much labor for the general achievements. More than 120,000 people directly expressed their opinions and criticized party members during the campaign to issue party member cards, solidify the party, expel unqualified people from the party and recommend new people for party membership. This is a new movement that has great political significance; it indicates a relatively high level of political awareness, faith in the party and concern for party building and it manifests the ownership rights of the laboring people. This movement has created a closer tie between the party organizations and party members and the masses. Because of this, it has been possible to solve many problems and overcome many negative aspects and obstacles in the relationship between the party and the masses. This is also a new source of strength and a force for scoring new achievements in the province. Based on its March 1979 resolution, the provincial party committee has concentrated its efforts on building party organizations; this has been regarded as the most decisive task and most efforts have been concentrated on the primary level. In 1979, conditions were created so that things could be developed in 1980 in accord with directives 55, 72, 81 and 83 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. In 1980, [the party] expanded by 800 party members, which was 1-4 times more than in 1979; party member cards were issued to 2,792 party members at 206 primary bases, which is equal to 45 percent of the total number of party members and 50 percent of the total number of primary bases. The party was purified and 300 unqualified party members were expelled from the party. Eleven primary bases selected as being pure and strong party organizations were awarded 1980 strong party organization banners by the provincial party committee.

Kampot Province in fraternal Kampuchea shares a common border and coast [with Kien Giang]; there is a shared feeling of loyalty and of living and dying together as fraternal comrades. Kien Giang is directly responsible for carrying out international tasks to help this friend. We have had good harvests and our friends have also had good harvests. They have virtually escaped the threat of starvation and the outlook is favorable for virtually solving the grain problem in 1981. Good results have been achieved concerning living conditions, political security and the liquidation of the remnant forces of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Like many departemtns, sections and mass organizations, the armed forces of the province have divided the forces and made important contributions to help their friends make welcome progress.

Kien Giang's path during the past several years has been one of progress. Along with the new victories of the entire country and with peace and unity, the province has directly confronted the new challenges and overcome many large obstacles concerning the hostile actions carried out by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary group for several consecutive years and concerning natural disasters such as the 1978 floods which were unprecedented in the province. While a number of other provinces have experienced peace for the past several years, Kien Giang did not have a day of peace between 1976 and the beginning of 1979. If 1977-1978 can be said to have been years of confronting and overcoming large difficulties and 1979 a year of restoring things and creating conditions for new growth, 1980 was the year of growth based on the conditions created during the previous several years. With a forward tendency, the party organizations and people in the province are maturing through the difficulties and challenges and are continuing to manifest their revolutionary traditions under the leadership of the party. While Kien Giang did not make much progress in 1980 and although there are still many difficult and weak aspects, difficulties and shortcomings that will take many years to overcome, it is clear that Kien Giang is making progress and creating favorable conditions for making new, steadier, faster and more progress during the [period of the] 1981-1985 five-year plan. The year 1980 has passed but it left Kien Giang with significant figures and one historical incident will be recorded forever in Kien Giang's history: Le Duan, the secretary general of the Party Central Committee, visited Kien Giang on 8 October 1980. This brought joy, confidence and strength, it was a source of great encouragement and the responsibilities of the party and of the entire country were entrusted to Kien Giang. Each person will forever remember this historical incident; this motivated people to advance faster and make advances even more worthy of the entire country and of the promises made by the province to the secretary general: "Kien Giang is the child of the Vietnamese fatherland. Kien Giang is determined to be a filial child of the fatherland. Whenever

the fatherland calls and whatever it needs, as its child, our reply is that we are ready and will overcome every difficulty, meet every challenge and finish every task."

Moving into 1981 is filled with great significance for the entire country. It is the first year for implementing the new constitution, it is the first year of the new five-year plan and it is the year in which the party's Fifth National Congress of Delegates will meet. It is also the year in which the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee will choose the Mekong Delta provinces to be the agricultural center of the entire country and entrust the Mekong Delta provinces with the heavy but glorious responsibility of actively making contributions, especially concerning agriculture, in order to generate new and powerful economic changes throughout the country. Kien Giang has promised the party, the country and the people of the country that it is determined to be worthy of the love and trust of the country.

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EDITORIAL ADVOCATES GREATER PRODUCTION, TRADE DISCIPLINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

/Editorial: "Respecting Production, Trade Discipline"/

/Text/ A number of new policies applied in state production and trade units are creating a new enthusiasm among the workers and civil servants and are stimulating production development. The policy of contract, piece-work, cash and award wages expresses the principle of distribution by labor, closely connecting the responsibility of the laborer with the finished product. The policy of developing the production and trade initiative and financial independence of state-operated enterprises is one of the important methods aimed at overcoming the administrative management system--guaranteeing, achieving and respecting the collective ownership of the enterprise.

Achievement of the policies above demands that the following principles be followed precisely:

First is to ensure increased labor productivity, increased output, increased quality and reduced product costs.

Second is to strengthen socialist production relations, strengthen the role of planning, properly use the merchandise-currency and planning-market relations and strengthen labor discipline, finance and payment of goods to the state.

Third is to most rationally utilize the sources of capital aimed at achieving the highest economic results, on that basis assuring unity between the three interests of the state, the enterprise collective and the laboring individual, beginning with encouragement of the laborer to increase labor productivity, output and wages, to improve living standards and to simultaneously assure the state's source of income.

In locations of correct achievement, production development is clear and all three interests are assured. In a number of locations where work is hurried and not firm, incorrect tendencies and work methods have appeared and these locations have not complied with the plan or with production and trade discipline. Products made under the state plan and the self-production plan are not sold to the material agency or state-operated enterprise in accordance with stipulations for distribution to all society following the plan but are retained at will, largely for consumption and distribution in an arbitrary manner. Some enterprises use a number of the products above to exchange for the products of another enterprise not only in a "two-way" but at times

a "three or four-way" means, not to obtain materials for continuing production but for sale, profit or exchange for grain and food. Some locations sell products in the unorganized market at a high price in order to obtain private capital, do not place the money in a bank or sell products in the plan, the majority by-products to the workers and civil servants.

Not a few enterprises use raw materials, primary supplies and even many types of valuable new imported goods to produce by-products or arbitrarily classify accurate and good products as "rejects" for sale at a cheap price internally or at a high price on the outside. From a point of not paying the proper level of attention to the interests of the laborer, a number of management cadres have fallen into a viewpoint of unilaterally emphasizing the interests of the laborer and ignoring the interests of the state and the enterprise. The monthly awards and subsidies of the laborer increased many times compared with wages while the increase in labor productivity and product output was insignificant because labor norms were low and relied on the enterprise or individual laborer to sell products in the unorganized market at a high price. The methods above violate the stipulations, provisions and principles of the state, cause the state to lose a large amount of supplies and raw materials without concentrating the source of goods or receiving cash in return, disturb market prices and create loopholes in the management, merchandise and currency steps.

Discipline and the law demand that state-operated enterprises deliver goods at the proper time, with the proper specification, quality, amount and type and corresponding to the amount of material delivered. Products which are production materials, raw materials for industry, essential consumer goods and export goods are products under unified management and distribution and their consumption must increasingly follow economic plans and contracts. No agency or enterprise may arbitrarily set distribution or illegally use these goods. The Council of Ministers has stipulated that products of state-operated enterprises in the portion of the plan delivered by the state and the portion which are self-produced must be sold to material agencies or state-operated enterprises for distribution in accordance with the state plan. Products made under secondary production also receive priority in sales to state-operated enterprises or marketing cooperatives. An enterprise is allowed to retain by-products not in excess of 10 percent in order to serve as awards for the workers and civil servants in the enterprise. When necessary to exchange goods for material to continue production, permission from the minister or city or provincial chairman is required.

These items must be specifically stipulated to production and trade units. Material agencies and trade enterprises involved with any goods must maintain close contact with the enterprises producing those goods in order to sign product consumption contracts in accordance with the state plan for distribution and by-products if they exist. On the other hand, these organizations must have methods for better answering the production and daily requirements of the enterprise and properly achieve their function as the rear services of production and the wife of society. Both production and consumption have responsibility and cooperate in fully achieving the signed contracts; avoid troublesome procedures in shipping and receiving and settling accounts; and overcome occurrences of slow goods consumption, warehouse occupation, capital stagnation, etc. Planning, financial and banking agencies must correctly carry out their function in directing, inspecting and supervising achievement of the enterprise's product production and consumption plan, halting and promptly judging violations.

The responsibility of all enterprises, sectors and local areas is to respect discipline in delivering products and cash strictly complying with the policies and stipulations of the state, strengthening socialist production and trade principles and assuring agreement between the overall interests of society as well as that of each laborer.

7300

CSO: 4200

## AGRICULTURE

### VICE PREMIER DO MUOI ADDRESSES MARINE PRODUCTS CONFERENCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The marine products sector recently held a conference to review its activities in 1980 and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for 1981.

Do Muoi, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, attended and addressed the conference.

Due to the difficulties facing the country, in general, and the marine products sector, in particular, and also because of its own subjective short-comings, this entire sector failed to fulfill the principal norms of the 1980 state plan on marine life exploitation and culture, purchase and export. However, a number of localities, state-operated units and collectives within the sector managed to overfulfill the state plan norms with initial and realistic effects because they improved all organizational and managerial aspects and applied various systems of paying piecework or product wages and offering money rewards. The exploitation plan norms were overfulfilled by 2 to 75 percent by the provinces of Cuu Long, Phu Khanh, Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang and Minh Hai and by the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. The plan norms for product purchase and delivery to the state were surpassed by Phu Khanh and Ben Tre Provinces, Ho Chi Minh City and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. Displaying self-reliance, Phu Khanh Province closely guided the tenth-month production season, properly coordinated the supply of materials with fishing and purchase, strengthened management and applied the system of letting out work on contract with fixed norms and rewards, thus making it possible to overfulfill the 1980 plan norms for the volume of production, exploitation and purchase 3 months ahead of schedule--which ranked the province as the quickest of all units throughout the sector.

By developing its own tradition, the Vung Tau-Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprise achieved the highest labor productivity with an exploitation yield of 13,700 tons exceeding the plan norm by 700 tons and the 1979 output figure by 76 percent. The achievement and experience of the Vung Tau-Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprise have been studied and followed by the entire sector. Since the third quarter of 1980, the state-operated fishing enterprises in the provinces of Kien Giang, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Danang, Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa and in Ho Chi Minh City have made a new shift in reorganizing production and improving management and have brought about realistic economic effects.

The units of the collective sector which have soundly applied various forms of contract are the cooperatives named Thong Nhat (Quang Ninh), Quyet Tien (Haiphong), Ngoc Lam (Ha Nam Ninh), Hong Nhat (Nghe Tinh), Thanh Hai (Binh Tri Thien) and Ngu Kien (Vinh Phu) and also the fishing cooperation teams of Xuan Phong (Dong Nai) and Thuong Phuong (Binh Tri Thien). The obligation to sell marine products and pay debts to the state has been fulfilled by 52 cooperatives. In particular, the Ngoc Lam cooperative in 1980 paid to the state an amount of debts equivalent to the all the debts it had paid in the past 20 years.

Faced with numerous difficulties in material supplies and fuel, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai provinces have vigorously shifted to the use of sailboats to do fishing and have paid attention to stepping up pisciculture. The movement to build "Uncle Ho's fishponds" has become a motive power to boost pisciculture. The Ha Nam Ninh, Cao Bang and Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committees have passed special resolutions on pisciculture development. As a result, last year the two provinces of Cao Bang and Vinh Phu were able to attain and even surpass the norms on fish farming and fish-meat delivery to the state. Many units and households in Ho Chi Minh City have engaged in fish breeding to meet part of their needs for food products. Dac Lac is the first province in the Central Highlands to apply the artificial reproduction method to propagate breeding-fish for farming purposes within the province itself and for supply to others.

The guidelines and tasks of the marine products sector in 1981 will be as follows:

It is necessary to rapidly revamp management and reorganize production in state-operated installations and cooperatives and among fishermen with the objective of stepping up fishing, ensuring economic effectiveness and saving materials, especially those which have to be imported such as gasoline, oil, nets and strings. Fresh- and brackish-water fish farming must be strongly developed to create an ever greater source of marine products on the spot, especially in cities and industrial zones. There must be an appropriate and convenient form of relationships to carry out the two-way exchange of goods between the state and fishermen. For purchasing purposes, an organization and network of material bases must be rapidly set up and strengthened to concentrate large amounts of marine products for state use and for supplying marine products to cadres and manual and office workers in cities, industrial zones and the army. It is necessary to step up the catching, culture, purchase and processing of export marine products the quality of which must be good to make exportation profitable. To this end, the purchase and regular delivery of marine products to the central level and the exportation of these products must be considered to be two tasks of the highest importance.

The sector must continue to reform and build up the fishing industry in the southern provinces in a positive and steady manner and mainly under the form of production cooperation teams. Fishing cooperatives must be set up only in areas where adequate conditions exist.



In his address to the conference, Do Muoi pointed out the common difficulties which had badly affected the marine products sector's implementation of the 1980 and 1976-1980 five-year plans. After making a minute analysis, he pointed out that the principal causes were objective shortcomings which should be clearly realized by the entire sector, by every locality, unit and installation and by the other sectors concerned prior to devising the necessary measures to overcome such shortcomings. He commended a number of localities, units and installations which had begun to satisfactorily organize production, to improve management and to apply the system of paying wages on a product basis and which had thus overfulfilled the state plan. He cited a number of state-operated enterprises which had started making profit, and asserted that the aforementioned units constitute the new positive factors which are paving the way for a new working method which will enable the entire marine products sector to end the state of sluggish and dwindling production and also to move forward and overfulfill the state plans for 1981 and the subsequent years.

Do Muoi went on to say: Since it has to carry out a vitally important task with regard to the life of the people and society and to national construction and defense, the entire marine products sector—from the central to local level and from basic installations to individual fishermen—must be fully aware of such an honorable responsibility in order to strenuously overcome all difficulties and develop all opportunities and positive factors to further step up the culture, exploitation, delivery or sale of marine products to the state. It is necessary to promulgate many policies including one on prices, to make innovations in the purchasing method and to organize the purchasing task with the aim of encouraging localities, units, installations and fishermen to step up production, to deliver their products and, after setting aside a sufficient portion for their own subsistence, to sell almost all or even all of their marine products to the state which will subsequently redistribute them to meet other increasing needs of the entire country.

After indicating the possibilities, conditions and great requirements of the export task of the marine products sector, Do Muoi pointed out the need to make the entire sector including every locality, unit and installation as well as all the fishing people throughout the country understand their honor, responsibility and interests in exportation so that everyone will carry out the export task carefully and satisfactorily to rapidly increase the sources and value of export goods many times over the 1981 plan norms.

Do Muoi stressed: It is necessary to vigorously improve management and reorganize production and, at the same time, to attach due importance and pay constant attention to the scientific-technical revolution in the fields of exploitation, culture, processing and transportation so as to achieve high economic effectiveness; it is necessary to properly coordinate mechanization with handicrafts, to link exploitation with the protection of sources of profit and to associate economy with national defense; it is necessary to attach due importance to marine life culture and to further promote it, to continue to build and consolidate the socialist production relationships in the north, to transform the fishing production relationships in the south and to pay attention to carrying out more satisfactorily the task of building party organizations within the fishing industry, especially in the south.



Do Muoi also reminded the marine products sector from the central to local level and from units to installations of the need to pay attention to the material and moral life of the cadres, workers and people engaged in fishing, to strengthen the production forces and to prepare all the necessary conditions for satisfactorily fulfilling its mission in 1981 and the coming years.

9112

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### GIA LAI KONTUM ECONOMIC ZONES EXPAND

OW010813 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 1 Apr 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 1--Since 1976, some 120,000 people from other provinces have settled in the new economic zones in Gialai-Kontum Province, this figure is equal to 30 percent of the province's pre-liberation (1975) population.

Like other provinces in the central highlands, Gialai-Kontum has a large area of cultivable land but a small population of only 18 inhabitants per square kilometre, most of the newcomers in recent years are from the Red River Delta where the population density reaches as high as 1,000 persons per square kilometre.

During the past five years, the settlers have cleared and cultivated some 15,000 hectares almost doubling the province's cultivated area. They have also established 12 state farms, 24 cooperatives, 50 production collectives, 13 pumping stations, nursery gardens and other farming projects.

Thanks to a widespread irrigation network, the settlers are growing two crops of wet rice yearly on 5,000 hectares, half of the acreage under food plants in the new economic zones. Since 1979, these zones have become self-sufficient in food with an output of 400 kilograms per capita. Some cooperatives have produced surplus rice for sale to the state.

In addition to food crops, the settlers have planted more than 1,800 hectares of rubber, 1,700 hectares of tea and over 1,200 hectares of coffee. Some tea and coffee has already been harvested.

In addition to 2,200 cattle and 1,200 pigs on the state farms, thousands of cattle and pigs and hundreds of thousands of fowls are raised by the co-ops, collectives and families.

CSO: 4220

## AGRICULTURE

### REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION AS OF 15 JANUARY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 15 January, the entire country has carried out rice sowing and transplanting on 796,000 hectares representing 45.2 percent of the plan norm, which shows that this task has been performed more rapidly than in the same period last year (when only 720,000 hectares were cultivated).

The northern provinces have fulfilled 31.6 percent of the transplanting plan norm and the southern ones 66.3 percent.

The northern provinces are taking advantage of the warm sunny days to transplant mature seedlings. The provinces which have done much transplanting are Binh Tri Thien with 59 percent of the transplanting area, Haiphong 36.2 percent, Nghe Tinh 31.5 percent, Vinh Phu 30.3 percent and Ha Bac 29 percent. Due to a protracted cold spell, the mountainous provinces have transplanted seedlings more slowly than during the same period last year. In general, the newly transplanted fifth-month rice seedlings have taken root slowly. A number of localities have not had enough water to carry out plowing and harrowing and the lack of electric power and oil has caused great difficulties. Since inadequate measures have been taken to protect spring rice seedlings from the cold weather, seedlings have died in certain areas such as Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh. These localities are actively preparing enough seeds for dense and direct sowing to make up for the lost seedlings. Since it is highly important to adequately protect draft buffalos and oxen to make it possible to carry out the fifth-month and spring cultivation season on schedule, Vinh Phu Province has protected 36,000 cattle stables from the cold by putting on additional screens and shields.

The provinces have carried more than 3 million tons of fertilizer to the fields to fertilize rice and subsidiary food crops. In addition to stable manure, Ha Nam Ninh and Haiphong have continued to make green manure by picking up pond mud, collecting azolla and composting it in the fields. Though the weather is favorable to azolla development, proper guidance has not yet been provided for its propagation and cultivation.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in the near future, North Vietnam must concentrate efforts on harvesting the early winter crops in order to have enough time to prepare the soil and to sow and transplant the spring rice. It is necessary

to classify seedling fields one by one, to make further reckonings to rationalize the proportion between the seedling area and the spring-rice transplanting area and, if necessary, to densely and directly sow seeds on hard soil. It is also necessary to take good care of draft buffalos and oxen to be able to rapidly plow the soil and carry out sowing and transplanting on schedule.

In South Vietnam, the provinces which have cultivated the winter-spring rice on large areas are Nghia Binh with 83.1 percent of the sowing and transplanting area, An Giang 83 percent, Phu Khanh 84.6 percent, Thuan Hai 80 percent and Long An 72 percent. Compared with the previous week, sowing and transplanting have been slower. The provinces which have been slow in transplanting are trying to rationally organize labor to rapidly transplant the winter-spring rice and grow subsidiary food crops and, at the same time, to completely harvest the tenth-month rice crop. Along with the transplanting of the winter-spring rice crop, as of 15 January, the southern provinces have harvested 1.117 million hectares of tenth-month rice representing 57.5 percent of the rice-cultivated area and showing a quicker performance than that in the same period last year (when only 990,000 hectares were harvested). The quick harvesting provinces are Ben Tre with 96.1 percent of the cultivated area, Lam Dong 93.8 percent, Tay Ninh 76.9 percent and Song Be 76.2 percent. The Mekong Delta provinces have harvested 47.7 percent of the cultivated area.

In almost all provinces, the tenth-month rice yield has been higher than last year.

9332

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM FOR COOPERATIVES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Stimulate the Laborer's Legitimate Interests"]

[Text] Socialism has all the prerequisites for strongly developing production and achieving a higher labor productivity than in the previous society. Firmly based on the system of public ownership of production means, the citizens' right to collective ownership makes it possible to rationally organize social labor and to carry out distribution in all fairness. To acquire the right to ownership and to subsequently build a new social system, our working class and people have braved hardships, made sacrifices, carried out the revolution and shed blood in fighting to preserve their revolutionary agriculture. In this sacred struggle, patriotism, the communist ideal and the longing for a society without exploitation of man by man have been the motive power inducing people to fight and make sacrifices and enabling them to win victories one after the other.

In the process of socialist construction, moral motive is a factor of the highest importance without which man will go astray. However, moral motive alone can neither arouse nor keep up a lasting enthusiasm for production and creativeness. Only by foreseeing the result of his work and after clearly realizing that the enjoyment he is entitled to will be proportional to the extent of his own efforts will a laborer do his best in conjunction with his fellow workers. This is a social basis for improving enthusiasm, heightening the sense of responsibility, bringing about innovations and encouraging the wise use of tools and the full exploitation of potentials--that is, all the indispensable factors to increase labor productivity and to produce ever more material wealth for the society's benefit.

The application of the product contract system to labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives is a form of production management and compensation which stimulates the legitimate interests of laborers and which induces all the people involved in the production and management process to associate themselves with the end product and, consequently, to wholeheartedly do their utmost to perform labor and consolidate the cooperatives. Under the former regime with its system of private ownership of production means, everyone was usually preoccupied only with his private interests which were sometimes harmful to those of other people; the laborers' interests were thus basically contradictory to those of the state and the exploiting class. Under the socialist regime, there is identity between the laborers' interests and those of the collective and state. Today the cooperative member peasants have clearly understood that everyone of them can enjoy increasingly favorable working

conditions because the state builds the necessary material-technical facilities and protects his political rights and because the cooperatives are in charge of all productive and managerial tasks and make sure that the essential needs of himself and his family are met. If there is any excess of production resulting from everyone's endeavor, the initial contributions by the collective and the state must be taken into account. Therefore, to continuously increase their own interests, members must simultaneously strengthen the cooperatives, refrain from weakening the new production relationships and fulfill their obligations to the society as a whole. It is inadvisable to underestimate the standard of knowledge and political consciousness of our peasants who, for more than a century [as published], have followed the path indicated by the party and successfully carried out a national democratic revolution and who are contributing their efforts to socialist construction. It is also groundless to say that if the legitimate interests of the laborers are encouraged, our peasants will neglect the interests of the collective and entire society.

Applying the product contract system is creating a condition for preventing and overcoming averageism in distribution—a bad practice which restrains labor enthusiasm, smothers initiative and hampers technical progress and which causes laziness and irresponsible attitudes in production, construction and other social activities. The objects of agricultural production are crops and domestic animals—that is, living material bodies which require adequate treatment and care by laborers having the spirit of ownership and fully aware of the effect of their work. To soundly organize labor in cooperatives and production units with the understanding that the collective is to take care of important work stages, it is necessary to link technique to the use of common material facilities, to assign to each laborer manual jobs which can be done satisfactorily by an individual and, on this basis, to improve the system of income distribution; by doing so, it will be possible to uproot bad behaviors in labor performance and management and to overcome averageism in distribution.

To extensively apply the product contract system to labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives is a correct and urgent guideline to be followed to give rise to a lively, deep and broad emulation movement for productive labor with full self-consciousness among our peasantry and to contribute to rapidly changing the economic situation of our country. Since no form of management is 100 percent perfect by itself, it is necessary to take the actual local circumstances into consideration in order to properly apply and closely guide it, to prevent the possible emergence of erroneous tendencies and to gradually draw experiences. Lenin said: "The art of management is not acquired spontaneously but must be gradually accumulated through experience." While firmly adhering to the substance and spirit of the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, cooperatives must take the initiative to decide on an appropriate form of contract and must have it broadly discussed by cooperative members and voted by a congress of cooperative members' delegates. If cooperatives and their members want to apply the form of product contract to labor groups and laborers, nobody can prevent them from doing so; the high levels have the duty to exercise guidance and inspection and to create conditions for production installations to correctly implement the party directive.



## AGRICULTURE

### GRAIN PURCHASE, TRANSPORTATION IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES ACCELERATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The southern provinces (from Thuan Hai southward) have been harvesting the tenth-month crop while fulfilling the 1981 grain obligation. In the one-and-a-half month period ending on 15 January, the volume of grain mobilized was double that for the same period last year and was composed mostly of paddy produced in the Mekong Delta. There was a great momentum in the fulfillment of the obligation and the daily delivery to warehouses averaged 7,000 to 10,000 tons. In some districts such as Long Phu, (Hau Giang), each day peasants brought between 600 to 800 tons to purchasing stations, even up to 2,000 tons and more on some days. The provinces having obtained a large mobilization volume are Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and so forth. A number of villages and production collectives have rapidly and completely fulfilled the obligation to pay tax and debts and to purchase grain for the state for the entire year 1981.

For the southern provinces, the 1981 grain production year has begun favorably. The tenth-month harvest has been satisfactory and the people still possess a fairly large amount of paddy produced in the previous seasons. Prior to the Tet, people's households need sell their products to have money to buy consumer goods. In many localities, the organization of grain mobilization has gradually been put into the right tract and, just like a campaign, has been subjected to close guidance.

To promote this unexpected central task, provinces, districts, villages and hamlets have been gathering cadres and concentrating the necessary material conditions. New policies (stabilization of obligations, coordination of materials and goods supply with grain purchase, purchase at agreed prices and so forth) together with different forms of purchase have been applied extensively. Better coordination of economic, educational and administrative measures has promoted the application of the principle of equitable and rational contributions. Many cadres and party members have set good examples and struggled against negative practices such as tax evasion and refusal to pay debts to the state. The various economic sectors have exerted great efforts to concentrate materials, commodities, cash, bags and transportation means on key areas that can purchase a large amount of grain.

Grain mobilization is being carried out at a high rate which, however, is not yet caught up with by the preparations of material forces aimed at promoting this mobilization. Sometimes and somewhere, the sending of materials, commodities and cash does not meet requirements of the purchasing task. Therefore, the duty of various sectors is to display more urgency in supplying the means necessary for the purchasing task during the most favorable season. Though the efforts to buy plenty

of paddy above and beyond the obligation are commendable, one must not neglect the fact that the norm and ratio represented by the tax and debts collected are still low by comparison with the total amount of grain to be mobilized.

Preservation and transportation are two weak points the implementation of which requires concentrated efforts. Due to a shortage of standard bags and warehouses, many localities have heaped up paddy and left it on the ground in the open air; the soil humidity and rainfall have caused deterioration and waste of paddy. Because of a shortage of transportation means, the delivered paddy has been left to stagnate in warehouses, on open fields and in harbor areas and has thus hampered the storage of further deliveries. It is required that the paddy which has been delivered and received be preserved adequately. This cannot be done by the state alone but requires also the assistance of the people. With the people's support, Long Phu Town, Lieu Tu Village (Long Phu District, Hau Giang Province) has on its own put paddy into bags and used boats to carry thousands of tons of paddy a day to the purchasing station. This is a good experience. It is necessary to shield even the temporary warehouses to ward off humidity and water leakage and also to post guardians to ensure maintenance and protection so as to avoid spoilage, waste and loss. Since the various sectors and localities still have a large amount of bags and transportation means at their disposal, it is possible to mobilize it to promote the purchasing campaign. Ho Chi Minh City has effectively helped the Mekong Delta provinces transport grain. The experiences drawn from the exploitation of each locality's and sector's potential in bags and transportation means must be broadly applied. The responsibility for overcoming these two shortcomings lies mainly with the food sector and the communications and transportation sector both of which must coordinate activities quickly and more effectively.

9332

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES PROMOTE RICE COLLECTION METHODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 81 p 2

/Article by Hoang Minh Khuong, Ministry of Food: "Nam Bo Provinces in 75 Days Quadruple Rice Collection Over the Same Period Last Year"/

/Text/ By 15 February 1981, that is after 75 days of collecting grain from the 1980-1981 tenth-month crop, the provinces and cities of former Nam Bo had collected an amount of grain equal to 58 percent of the tenth-month crop collection plan and four times the amount during the same period last year, much greater than the total amount collected for the entire year of 1979, 180,000 tons. In the nine provinces of the Mekong River delta alone, an amount of grain equal to 4.7 times the same period last year was collected in 60 days. A number of provinces attained even higher levels such as Dong Thap with 11 times, An Giang with 7.5 times and Cuu Long with 5.6 times the same period last year.

The emulation movement to fulfill grain obligations was heated and intense during the days near the lunar new year. In only 15 days before the lunar new year, the nine provinces of the Mekong River delta collected nearly 200,000 tons of paddy, an average of more than 12,000 tons per day. This rate of progress is unprecedented in this area during the past few years. With the efforts noted above, the cadres and farmers of the Mekong River delta outstandingly fulfilled their promise to the central government, "Determinedly bring total collections before the lunar new year to a level equal to and in excess of the entire year of 1979."

Hau Giang was the leading province of the entire area in absolute amount, in 60 days collecting an amount of grain equal to three-fourths of the total amount collected for the entire year of 1980. Close behind Hau Giang was Minh Hai; with a relatively large tenth-month rice area and relatively high yields, Minh Hai had sufficient conditions for determinedly pursuing and surpassing Hau Giang. The provinces of An Giang, Cuu Long and Kien Giang also achieved fairly large amounts.

Compared with the plan received by the provinces from the central government, Tien Giang completed the tenth-month and is promoting collection for the winter-spring plan. Close behind are Cuu Long with 83.7 percent of the tenth-month crop plan, Long An with 60 percent, An Giang with 58.7 percent, Dong Thap with 56 percent and Hau Giang with 55 percent. Although provinces in the eastern area have achieved only 46.7 percent of the tenth-month crop plan, Lam Dong has achieved 76.8 percent and Tay Ninh 64.6 percent.

The collection of agricultural taxes this year has also changed for the better over last year. By 5 February, 40 percent of the tenth-month crop taxes had been collected. The provinces achieved a relatively high tax collection ratio compared with their assigned mission such as Tay Ninh with 96.9 percent, Lam Dong with 85.5 percent, Ho Chi Minh City with 77.6 percent, Cuu Long with 75 percent, Minh Hai with 52.7 percent and Hau Giang with 44.7 percent of the tenth-month crop tax mission. Collection in other provinces is still low such as Dong Thap with 9 percent, Ben Tre with 26.2 percent, Tien Giang with 28.2 percent, An Giang with 30 percent and Dong Nai with 32 percent.

The liquidation of old two-way contracts is generally still slow. The amount of unliquidated supplies and merchandise provided the farmers by the central government is still equal to about 140,000 tons of grain. By 5 February however, only a little more than 60,000 tons had been purchased. Some provinces achieved fairly high levels in collection by two-way contracts such as Tien Giang which basically completed, Cuu Long with 84 percent, Dong Thap with 69 percent and An Giang with 50 percent. Many other provinces have not yet paid attention to this matter and have achieved low levels such as Kien Giang with 4 percent and Minh Hai and Hau Giang with 7 percent.

The quality of grain delivered to the granaries during this tenth-month crop has not yet achieved stipulated requirements but is slightly higher than previous years. Local areas have given attention to guiding and encouraging the cadres and people to assure the quality of rice delivered to the granaries but a situation of shipping and receiving damp or poor paddy still occurs in many locations.

Warehouses, sacks and means of transportation in nearly all local areas do not promptly answer the grain collection campaign requirements. Many provinces encourage the people to lend or rent buildings, warehouses and boats to maintain and transport the grain, restricting the dumping of paddy in the open and reducing waste. Due to the efforts above, Cuu Long Province during this tenth-month crop has collected double the amount of warehouse capacity but paddy left in the open has been insignificant. Kien Giang Province has both relied on the people and made efforts to construct additional tens of thousands of tons of warehouse storage for the paddy to reduce losses.

Recently, the Ministry of Food coordinated with the Ministry of Finance in guiding local areas in the good use of circulation expenditures, application of a cash and awards system and a system of compensation and wages in accordance with the amount and quality of grain delivered to the granary. A number of local areas have applied economic levers, encouraging everyone to enthusiastically carry out good grain collection.

Generally speaking, the tenth-month crop grain collection in the provinces of Nam Bo during the first 2 months has made stronger progress than previous years both in width as well as depth. Achievement of the results above was partially due to the good and uniform production of this tenth-month crop. This is an initial material condition for assuring success in the collection task. Important and decisive factors are the new policy and relatively consistent purchasing formula; the party committee and government echelons encouraging the farmers to carry out good grain collection; and the fact that organization and supervision have made much progress and are gradually becoming procedure. Worthy of attention are the results of agricultural tax collection and that collection of debts and liquidation of two-way contracts



in many local areas are still slow. Careful analysis of the reasons is necessary in order to achieve good results in these steps. Along with this, the quality of grain received in the granaries still does not meet requirements; and the maintenance and transportation are still weak, in a few locations still slow, creating much loss and damage of property belonging to the state and the people.

In order to successfully complete the collection mission in the months to come, a conference of southern grain services at the beginning of February 1981 stated that the primary methods for promoting purchasing are:

To resolutely and urgently fulfill agricultural tax obligations, to urge the collection of debts and the liquidation of old two-way contracts and to well-develop new two-way contracts. To strive to completely and simultaneously complete the tax and debt norms, two-way contracts and bilateral purchasing prices and to complete achievement of "mat rolling" collection method through each hamlet and village with expansion to all local areas to complete the assigned mission.

To strengthen the maintenance and transportation of grain in order to limit damage and losses. To seek every method of maintaining and rapidly transporting the grain still left in the open. To strive to borrow additional buildings from the people and to immediately prepare covering materials in order to protect the grain, especially during the months of the approaching rainy season. To apply a system of handling and transportation wages in order to stimulate the people to deliver paddy to state granaries.

To develop every potential of the local area in order to rapidly promote the rate of granary construction. To publicize and well-apply the granary construction and development experience of Kien Giang Province in order to quickly expand the granary system in the local areas. To strive to exploit every source of sacks while simultaneously having systems and methods of maintaining and rotating present sacks in order to stimulate a rapid rate of handling and transportation.

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## AGRICULTURE

### INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE, EXPANSION OF CULTIVATED AREA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Intensive Cultivation and The Expansion of the Area"]

[Text] Ensuring the highest gross yield is the final target of each agricultural production season. The gross yield is determined by two factors: intensive cultivation to increase the yield and expansion of the area through multicropping and wasteland reclamation. These two factors, which are coordinated with each other, are regarded as the basic guideline for expanding agriculture in our country. This is a correct and creative guideline that is aimed at exploiting the great potential concerning labor and arable land in a tropical climate that is favorable for the great expansion of agricultural production.

The winter crop has expanded in northern Vietnam and the winter-spring and summer-autumn crops are becoming main production crops in southern Vietnam. Together with the 650,000 hectares of wasteland that have been reclaimed and the more than 500,000 hectares of wasteland that have been put into production, each year more than 2 million additional hectares have been planted and there has been an increase of almost 3 million tons of grain. This represents a great effort in accord with the guideline of expanding the area through multicropping and land reclamation.

However, in carrying out the agricultural production guidelines, there are still weaknesses and shortcomings. A widespread phenomenon is the imbalance between intensive cultivation and the expansion of the area, between the results achieved and the great capabilities that actually exist. Manifestations of loss of balance have appeared in all places and in each locality and each production installation; for example, the area has expanded but the intensive cultivation measures have not kept pace and there are inferior technical elements. The amount of fertilizer is limited and the cultivated area needs additional fertilizer; there is usually an imbalance between the new varieties of rice and the average reduced amount of fertilizer. The water conservancy installations cannot

maintain the expanded cultivated areas; each year, hundreds of thousands of hectares are lost completely or little is harvested because of drought, acid and salty soil and flooding, especially in the southern provinces. The great differences in yields among the zones in the agricultural areas are also manifestations of the imbalance between area and intensive cultivation. In actuality, the imbalances mentioned above represent a form of production that exploits the land and that leads to both immediate and long-term defeats of great magnitude. The yield and gross production will decline, the soil will become depleted, crop varieties will degenerate, harmful insects and diseases will spread and so on.

Maintaining balance between the various aspects and the technical elements in agriculture is an objective requirement with the nature of a law that is aimed at achieving great economic results. Above all and most important of all is the need to maintain a balance between the requirements of intensive cultivation and the expansion of the area. Intensive cultivation is a progressive farming method. It permits the use of technical advances that have a direct effect on production and exploitation in accord with the great potential depth of the soil; it results in the highest gross production and, at the same time, it coordinates transforming and improving the land to increase fertility.

Carrying on intensive cultivation wherever the area is expanded is the most important requirement in the plans for increasing the number of crops per year, reclaiming wasteland and breaking new land. Not only will this produce a harvest the very first season but it will help protect the land, especially for newly reclaimed land.

Multicropping is a way of expanding the cultivated area that can quickly bring economic results; also, costs are low and it can greatly reduce the number of man-days used to improve the farm land since production is carried out on secondary land. On a cultivated area of more than 5 million hectares, the multicropping capabilities are very great and the use coefficient is 1.24 times. In southern Vietnam the [coefficient] has not yet reached 1.1 times and usually one tenth-month crop is grown.

There are also great capabilities for reclaiming wasteland. Throughout the country there are still more than 3 million hectares of agricultural land, mainly in the southern provinces, that can be reclaimed and cultivated or used as pasture for livestock. Investments for land reclamation are rather expensive, especially the initial construction of a material and technical base. Things must be calculated, the materials and property must be used economically and only practical activities must be carried on in order to quickly stabilize production and the lives of the laborers at their new places of residence. Production must be arranged in accord

with the plan of "obtain quickly, nourish for a long time." While waiting for long-term plants to spread, the empty land must be used to grow short-term food crops in order to have crops for immediate harvesting and to protect the soil. On the reclaimed land, combined methods must be used to maintain soil fertility; plowing the land and then letting it remain fallow all year without planting anything on it must be avoided since the heavy rains will cause erosion and wash away the topsoil.

Investments must be concentrated on intensively cultivating and expanding the area in the regions that can quickly produce many commodity products; attention must be given above all to the Mekong River and Red River deltas and, at the same time, attention must be given to exploiting the potential of the other regions.

The policies to stimulate production and the new contract measures are having a positive effect and they are generating a new transformation in agriculture. The laborers and the contracting units have made full use of the various types of laborers and technical materials in applying fertilizer to the fields and expanding the crop growing land. The localities, production installations and sectors responsible have promptly exploited the new advantages, expanded this into a powerful mass movement, advanced agriculture in accord with an intensive cultivation orientation and closely coordinated this with expanding the area with the aim of having the largest gross yield possible this year and in the coming years.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL RESULTS--As of 4 February, the southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai on south had mobilized enough tenth-month grain to fulfill 60 percent of the planned quota; in this, the paddy mobilized for paying taxes and debts and for making purchases in accord with the two-way contracts had fulfilled 40 percent of the total mobilization quota. Six districts and cities fulfilled their grain obligations and seven districts almost fulfilled the quotas. Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Hau Giang and Minh Hai made a great effort in collecting the agricultural tax. Cuu Long Province fulfilled 89 percent of the total tenth-month grain mobilization quota; in this, it collected six times the amount in taxes and debts as compared with the same time last year. Four districts and cities in Cuu Long exceeded the mobilization quotas. More than 95 percent of the cadres and party members in the rural areas satisfactorily fulfilled their obligations. As of 10 February, Hau Giang Province had fulfilled more than 62 percent of the tenth-month grain mobilization quota; tax paddy accounted for almost 30 percent of this. Long Phu, My Xuyen, My Tu, Thanh Tri and Vinh Chau districts and the city of Soc Trang fulfilled 80 to 109 percent of the mobilization quotas. Vinh Chau and Long Phu districts and Soc Trang exceeded the planned quotas by 6 to 9 percent. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 81 p 1] 11943

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL DEALS WITH BETTER EXPLOITATION, USE OF ELECTRICITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In-Depth Exploitation and Augmentation of Electric Power Source"]

[Text] In the next few years, there will still be a very great imbalance between the demand for and supply of electricity. Compared with 1980, there has been no noteworthy change this year in the material-technical bases of the electricity sector while agricultural and industrial production is requiring more electric power. Without electricity, it will be impossible to carry out water conservancy on a large scale and to produce chemical fertilizers and insecticides; nor will the industrial apparatus be able to function harmoniously. Electricity can be said to be food for food production and the origin of motive power. Any electric trouble will badly reflect on some segment of the economy. Therefore, the duty of the electricity sector is to stably maintain this energy source and continuously increase it.

To create large sources of electricity and to help the electricity sector get a step ahead in the coming years, we are focusing on building the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station and the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power station. Until these power plants begin operation, a measure of prime importance is to exert every effort to make an in-depth exploitation of the existing power plants, to strengthen them and to use them in the highest capacity. Specifically, it is necessary to urgently perfect the Ung Bi thermoelectric power plant, to exploit the capacity of other thermoelectric and hydroelectric power stations and diesel groups and also to use part of the gas turbines' capacity in order to increase the power output by 6 percent over 1980. A plan must be drawn up for the Da Nhim and Thac Ba hydroelectric power stations to use the water source most profitably. A pressing demand of thermoelectric power stations is to receive enough coal, gasoline and oil. Continuous operation does not allow these power plants to receive a scanty and irregular supply of fuel. Each installation must possess a fixed reserve of coal. The campaign to carry coal to power plants in the beginning of this year must be well organized and closely coordinated with the activities of the sectors concerned.

Unlike other materials, electric energy can neither be preserved in storehouses nor retrieved once transmitted on a network. Transmission and consumption of electricity are a simultaneous process. Sudden changes in frequency and voltage will inevitably cause mechanical breakdowns and a useless waste of power. This requires a very tight management of electric distribution and use. A wise distribution will enable a fixed amount of electricity to appropriately meet the demand and will form a basis for a rational system of utilization. Distribution norms must reflect the policy of priority for production and concentration on key areas. It is necessary to firmly



eliminate from the electric network the houses located beyond the possibilities of power supply. The distribution network must be continuously improved to ensure, on a priority basis, enough electricity to meet essential needs such as agricultural production, the building of key projects and the operation of important industrial enterprises. Of the total commodity electricity to be used this year, nearly  $\frac{4}{5}$  will be reserved for industrial and agricultural production and more than  $\frac{1}{5}$  for consumption and lighting. In these fields, it can be asserted that there still is a substantial waste though sufficient investigations have not yet been made. Even in the Northern Region Electric Power Corporation, in 1980 the amount of electricity used by the corporation alone increased by 1 percent and the electricity loss increased by 0.92 percent as compared with 1979, which resulted in reducing the amount of commodity electricity by tens of millions of kilowatt-hours. Economical use of electricity in the production field and reduced consumption of electricity must be instituted as a rigorous system. If a further 10 percent of the total amount of electricity emitted in a year is saved and used more effectively, this will be equivalent in value to the amount of electricity to be produced by a newly built large power plant. The number of people directly engaged in electric production is not large while that of people connected with electric use comes to tens of millions. The savings figure will be very high if each electricity using person and household have a sense of thrift, if they correctly apply the set norms of consumption and waste in production and if they reduce their individual consumption. The management of electricity use must primarily be effected through economic measures coupled with educational and administrative ones. The act of stealing electricity, violating the utilization system and exceeding the set waste norms must be severely punished. Had people have to pay electricity bills out of their own pocket and had the price of consumer electricity been reckoned by arithmetic progression, it is certain that scarcely anyone would have dared use electricity to heat bathtub water or cook rice bran to feed hogs.

Like grain, energy is a question of vital importance. Electricity production is a spearhead. The immediately important tasks of the electricity sector this year are to concentrate on in-depth investments, to exploit the existing sources of electricity to the highest extent and to simultaneously plan the satisfactory management of electricity distribution and use.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### LAO CAI APATITE MINE IMPROVES PRODUCTION THROUGH PAY, REWARD SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jan 81 p 2

[Article by Ngoc Mai, of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine: "Lao Cai Apatite Mine Obtains Initial Result from System of Product Pay and Graduated Reward"]

[Text] A task of primary importance which has been thoroughly explained to all cadres and workers at the Lao Cai Apatite Mine is to increase the exploitation rate while continuing to overcome the aftermath of the war caused by the Beijing expansionists. The fact that the mine has applied a set of norms and a system of paying wages on the basis of the product obtained and offering money rewards has had the effect of stepping up the productive labor emulation movement.

In addition to its principal task of exploiting apatite, work site 2 is also assuming the task of loading and scooping out ores for consumption. The production process of the work site has thus been divided into two stages: the exploitation stage and the loading-for-consumption stage. Since enough norms have been established for the use of the exploitation and transportation equipment, it is possible to apply the system of paying wages according to the product or giving out rewards. This system has been applied to the ore-loading-transportation-consumption stage which was created after the border war broke out. To ensure a balance of capacities, the use of the drilling and firing equipment, trucks and grading machines has been arranged to suit the action of power shovels. Workers have also been stably organized within the production line. During the fourth quarter of 1980, the product pay and reward system was applied to the crew of a number of BelAZ trucks employed in the exploitation stage.

Simultaneously with the application of established norms and of the product pay system, the method of granting money rewards has also been improved. The norms of rewards offered to each shift has been replaced by graduated reward norms to be applied to each equipment on a monthly basis and by uniform rewards to be granted to different parts which directly serve the principal production line. Workers and cadres have jointly debated the reward norms prior to their implementation.

Each month the mine passes a list of commendations and rewards to be granted to the grassroots level upward and promptly ratifies and distributes money rewards after examining the extent of efforts made to fulfill the plan as well as the important role played by each part of the production line. Along with rewards, specific penalty norms have also been established for each part of the production line should it underfulfill the plan or violate labor discipline.

The system of product pay coupled with graduated rewards has also been applied to the transportation automobile section. Uniform graduated rewards have been offered to the entire production line after taking the result obtained by the principal production section into consideration.

After applying the system of product pay and graduated reward in the last 2 months of 1980, the various parts of the production lines have increased labor productivity and helped one another step up production. In the apatite exploitation stage, the exploitation units have actively prepared scooping and pouring areas, quickly carried out drilling and firing and stationed enough grading machines to serve trucks at warehouses and on open fields. As a result, after applying the new money reward system for 2 months, the yield of power shovels EKC-4 No 3 was nearly equal to their yield in the first quarter of 1980. By organizing on-the-spot repairs, the vehicle team has monthly increased by 3.5 to 5.52 percent the number of vehicle shifts designed to serve the power shovels of the BelAZ trucks at the work site. Almost all vehicles have fulfilled 114.02 to 147.81 percent of the fixed norms. Taking the lead at the work site, BelAZ truck No 11 surpassed the monthly reward norm by 5,275 ton/kms.

Moreover, there has been a rapid increase in the capacity to load, scoop and carry ores away for consumption purposes. In this work stage, the improved reward system has been applied since December 1979. Beginning with 10 percent, the number of MA3 carts receiving monthly rewards has now come to 42 percent. Ever since the application of the new reward system, the highest-yielding vehicles are vehicle No 4 which has been rewarded 4 times for exceeding the reward norm by 29,500 ton/kms, and vehicle No 14 which has been rewarded 3 times for surpassing the reward norm by 27,300 ton/kms.

The sections which serve production have rationally organized labor and closely followed the objects of their service. Power generator station G66 has soundly coordinated with the communication and power lines repairs team to intensify periodic supervision and maintenance and to provide timely electricity supply for power shovels to work shifts of 6 hours 37 minutes and even 7 hours 15 minutes on the average. The organization of material supplies to the work site has been improved: a number of essential supplies such as oil and grease have been distributed right at the work site, thus enabling each loaded-vehicle shift to increase its running time at the work site by 15 to 22 minutes. In the past, the vehicle team in charge of carrying shift workers usually arrived at the work site 11 minutes behind schedule; at present, this team reaches the work site 15 to 20 minutes ahead of the shift schedule because stronger measures have been taken to manage the labor force employed in the team and because its working method has been rationalized. Despite numerous difficulties, the additional food supply team of the life sustenance bureau has prepared adequate means and equipment, organized three shifts to carry out food processing and service at the work site and made

sure that the grain and food products served to workers meet the qualitative and quantitative standards and that the menu is varied and tasteful. Though still dependent on many objective factors with regard to working means and conditions, the sections in charge of repairing drills (ty muix choongf khoan doongj), bridges and roads at the work site have all done their best to improve service.

Specific reward and penalty norms have been set for each organ at the capital construction site. Whether the reward norm is high or low depends not only on the plan fulfillment percentage but also on the importance of each organ vis-a-vis the principal production line. Additional rewards have been established for skillful and average production team heads. All units have paid attention to rationally organizing labor and creating conditions for workers to fulfill norms in order to receive wages according to their product together with rewards. In certain projects, from 3 to 5 percent of the total amount of materials is constituted by ones which have been retrieved or machined and restored for further use. The monthly number of man-days performed by each worker and subjected to the product pay system has, on the average, increased by 0.5 to 1.5 man-days and even by three man-days for some workers.

Over the past 2 months, the continued application of the system of set norms and product pay coupled with rewards has brought about favorable changes in the production line at the mine. Imbalance in the production process has gradually been overcome. Production and service sections have taken care to carry out an in-depth "three improvements" drive and to keep close watch on the production process to render better service. The principal production organs have also taken the initiative in accomplishing the tasks entrusted.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### POWER LINE INSTALLED AT HOANG THACH CEMENT PLANT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 81 p 1

[Article: "The Hoang Thach Cement Plant Construction Worksite Has Put a 6-Kilovolt Power Line Into Use Across the Da Bach River"]

[Text] VNA news: Federated Machine Installation Enterprise No 69, Ministry of Building, which has undertaken the work of installing the machines and equipment at the Hoang Thach Cement Plant, recently put a 6-kilovolt power line into use across the Da Bach River. This power line runs from the recently-completed main transformer station and is composed of almost 1,000 meters of electric cable, four secondary transformer stations, four centrifugal pillars 11 meters high and a total of 6 tons of metal. The technical Bureau of the enterprise has assembled the project items and implemented the contract forms. But during the construction, the many workers who have long work experience have encountered many difficulties and things with which they are unfamiliar. In order to contribute to stepping up the rate of construction on this plant and fully utilizing the existing capabilities, 20 engineers and technical cadres from the bureau have coordinated things closely with 10 skilled workers, organized construction rationally, both maintaining the normal activities of the bureau and installing the power line in accord with the plan.

When almost 300 meters [of the line] had been constructed across the Da Bach River, relying on pillars of the seven bridge spans that were being built, the workers organized things to work between them and tried to use the times when the unit that was building the bridge had few forces assembled in order to gradually string the power line across and install and solder the secondary transformer stations. Thanks to this, no side was hindered in its work. Construction on the fourth bridge span continued. The power line constructed from the Hoang Thach side reached the Vinh Tuy side on time. During construction, except for the high-voltage materials and special-use materials provided by the state, all the secondary materials were machined by the enterprise using the discarded materials at the worksite. The plan called for things to be completed in 1 month but the workers completed things in 2 weeks.



Since the day this power line was put into use, each day, the Vinh Tuy side has urgently constructed storehouses without having to use tens of tons of gasoline to operate the power generators as before.

Before this, Federated Machine Installation Enterprise No 69 test operated four production chain sections of the gravel project and fulfilled the technical requirements. The crushed rock and lime project has also test operated the electromechanical equipment and is now installing the electrical elements.

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## LABOR

### 'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL UNDERSCORES YOUTHS' ENTHUSIASM FOR LABOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "New Factors in Youth Movement"]

[Text] The youths constitute a powerful revolutionary working force which has continuously played the role of a shock unit in our country's revolution. During the wars against the imperialist, reactionary and aggressive forces which lasted many years, millions of male and female youths were present in the front ranks and fought with a rare bravery and spirit of sacrifice. The motives for the heroic acts of everyone of them were their high patriotism, their love for national independence and freedom and their concern about the people's happiness.

Today these moral motives still have the power of inducing millions of youths to join the new struggle to oppose poverty and backwardness, to transform the former society and to build a new society and a new life style. The emergence of numerous water conservancy works, forestry sites, communication roads, factories and other works is the result of our people's labor to which the youths have contributed in a large measure. These achievements show that our youths are fully able to perform creative labor. Nevertheless, these capacities have not yet been fully exploited, especially in the production-business units of the state and in agricultural cooperatives. The fact that plans have not been mapped out uniformly and consistently with real possibilities, that the managerial and administrative mechanism is still pluralistic and that the distribution system is still based on averageism has hampered production development and eroded the revolutionary zeal of laborers. As a force which represents the majority of the working class and more than half of the collectivized peasantry and of the body of scientific-technical cadres, the youths have been affected by such hindrances. This state of affairs has given rise to many negative manifestations that can be seen in the youths' working attitude. A large section of the laboring youths who have gone to build new economic zones can hardly stand on their own feet. Though the Youth Union has strenuously organized many phases of political activity and launched many movements to stimulate the youths' revolutionary enthusiasm, these movements have sporadically gone up and downhill and, far from growing, the energetic spirit and self-consciousness of the youths including some progressive ones has dwindled in some areas because of the lack of a specific motivation.

In recent months, the youth movement has been given a fresh impetus by the emergence of an increasing number of new factors in our economic life. In several hundred enterprises, the application of the system of paying wages according to the end product and offering different kinds of money reward and the simultaneous development of the enterprises' right to take initiative and the workers' right to collective ownership have created an unprecedented atmosphere of great enthusiasm for labor. There have been, on the one hand, an increase in labor productivity, economic effectiveness, laborers' income and enterprises' profit and, on the other, fewer instances of irresponsibility, indiscipline, disinterest in one's job and infringement on public property. Young workers have been working zealously and with a high sense of urgency, accuracy and discipline. Everyone has paid attention to both the quantity and quality of product and has used up every hour and minute of electricity supply to carry out production. Property has been better protected and machines and equipment maintained more carefully.

Compared with the past, the working atmosphere has drastically changed in those agricultural cooperatives which apply the system of product contract with laborers. The youths have properly played the assault role in the teams specialized in preparing the soil and seeds, manufacturing fertilizers and carrying out irrigation and drainage and have also delivered the fixed amount of product to cooperatives and sold the fixed volume of grain to the state. Together with other members of their households, youths and teenagers have fully used the arable land and applied intensive cultivation measures. The income of cooperative members has increased and the subsistence of the families of wounded soldiers, fallen heroes and militarymen which lack manpower has been ensured.

At certain newly developed state farms in the Makong Delta, the young laborers' force has steadily taken root after being organized and provided with the material and cultural conditions necessary at the outset. The success won and experiences drawn by these youths have reaffirmed the possibility of attracting many more youths to this fertile region to enrich the nation and to build a new and happy life for the young generation.

The implementation of the various resolutions of the Party Central Committee and other newly promulgated policies has obviously given a new motive power to the mass movement: the right to collective ownership has really been brought into play and the laborers' legitimate interests ensured and linked with those of the collective and the entire society. It is groundless to suspect that the concern about material interests will run the risk of developing individualism and that the application of the product contract system will narrow the youths' scope of activity. Only through the process of struggling to abolish the former management mechanism, to overcome averageism, to build a management apparatus based on socialist principles and to correctly apply the principle of distribution according to labor can our youths undo the bonds which have tied down their creativeness in order to move forward to become masters of the country and society and to turn the socialist ideal into a lively reality in their beloved country.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

### SRV MARKS INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE DISABLED

OW311503 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 31 Mar 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 31--All cities and provinces of Viet Nam have set up commissions for the International Year of the Disabled. In many cities and provinces, these commissions have been established at district or precinct levels.

The Disabled Soldiers and Social Affairs Ministry, the Public Health Ministry and the General Department of Statistics are jointly conducting a basic survey of the situation of the disabled and war invalids. At the same time, they have sent teams to all provinces to investigate the implementation of the government policies regarding the disabled.

The Education Ministry has compiled an eight-year program for deaf-mute children and another program for blind children.

Many job training and production establishments or recuperation centres have been opened for the disabled such as the centre for sufferers of mental diseases in Tan Ky District, Nghe Tinh Province, the social relief centre in Giang Son District, also in Nghe Tinh, the toothbrush factory in Nam Dinh, the relief centre for Disabled in Lam Dong Province, the Cultural and Vocational Training School for Crippled Children and the class for deaf-mute children in Haiphong.

The Public Health Service in Quang Ninh Province has examined 104 blind people in Dong Trieu District 25 percent of whom are capable of having their sight partially restored.

The central newsreel and documentary film studio and Viet Nam television are preparing films on the disabled. A postage stamp on the International Year of the Disabled will be released soon. An exhibition entitled "For the Happiness of the Disabled" is planned to be open in Hanoi at the beginning of July.

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